



ST. FAITH'S AND AYLSHAM
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL



THE
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
AND OF THE
SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

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1960

RURAL DISTRICT OF ST. FAITH'S AND AYLSHAM

The
A N N U A L R E P O R T
of the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

(Irene B.M. Green
M.D.,B.S.,D.P.H.)

together with


the
R E P O R T

of the
SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

(H.S. Hawkins,
A.M.I.P.H.E.,C.R.S.H.)

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S T A F F

Medical Officer of Health :

IRENE B.M. GREEN, M.D.,B.S.,D.P.H.

Senior Public Health Inspector, Surveyor
and Inspector under Petroleum Acts:

H.S. HAWKINS, A.M.I.P.H.E.,C.R.S.H.

Deputy Senior Public Health Inspector:

W.R. FRYER, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

District Public Health Inspectors:

B.J. PALMER, Cert. S.I.B.
E. PHILBIN, B.A., M.R.S.H.
J. TOWNSEND, Cert. S.I.B.

Public Health Inspectors.

T. CAMPION, M.A.R.H.I.
I.A. KIDD, M.R.S.H.,M.A.P.H.I. (from 25.3.60)

Assistant Surveyor:

D. BRADSHAW, A.M.I.P.H.E.,M.R.S.H.(to 30.12.60)

Building Inspector:

H. BOOTH

Surveying Assistants:

W.G. CHASTNEY, A.I.B.E.
R.N. BARRETT, A.R.S.H.

Senior Clerk:

P.J. CHAPMAN

Clerical Staff:

A.J. LINCOLN
M.J. COPLAND (to 26.2.60)
B.E. THWAITES
J.N. WREN
MISS J.E. TAYLOR
MISS P. MARTIN (from 7.6.60)

The
 ' A N N U A L R E P O R T
 of the
 MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
 (Irene B.M. Green, M.D., B.S., D.P.H.)
 for the
 RURAL DISTRICT OF ST. FAITH'S AND AYLSHAM
 NORFOLK,
 for the year ending 31st December, 1960.

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Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for the year ending 31st December, 1960.

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area (in acres)	.. .. .	93,005
Population (Census 1931)	.. .. .	25,648
" (Census 1951)	.. .. .	37,629
" (Estimated mid-1960)	.. .. .	44,330
Number of structurally separate dwellings (1931)	.. .. .	7,660
" " " " (1951)	.. .. .	10,798
" " " " (1960)	.. .. .	15,194
Rateable Value, 31st December, 1960	.. .. .	£451,535
Estimated Net Produce of Penny Rate	.. .. .	£1,715

The estimated mid-year population was 44,330, an increase of 1,170 since 1959. As there was an excess of 337 births over deaths it would appear that the district acquired about 833 other new residents during the year. Inhabited houses increased in number by 632, again mainly by private building.

WEATHER CONDITIONS

The weather created another record in 1960 but for rain and not for sunshine as in 1959.

The year's rainfall was only exceeded in amount in 4 years since 1875 and between July and December it was 60% wetter than the average for the district. The total was 32.14" which is 7.07" above the average, in contrast with 1959, when it was 6.94" below. Sunshine was below the average by about 60 hours

but the sun we had before July rather offset the lack of it later on. Mean temperature was about average or a little below it except in the period from July to September when continued heavy cloud depressed the day temperatures.

The year began wet and dull with heavy snow in the middle of January, while February was milder and sunnier with a specially warm spell at the end of the month. March was a grey month, with less rain than usual but very little sunshine and persistent cold North-east winds.

April, May and June were the "little summer" of 1960 with dry very warm weather and a minimum of rain. The hottest day of the whole year was on 18th June, a temperature of 83°F was reached. The total rainfall was only half the average figure for these 3 months.

July brought the beginning of the rain and for the next 5 months there were very few spells of dry weather. August and September were very wet with heavy thunderstorms causing much damage, October was the wettest month of the year with a total rainfall of 4.09" compared with an average of 2.19", while in October, 1959 it was 0.09".

November continued wet but there were some bright periods with sunshine and higher than average temperatures for the month. December had less sun and more rain than usual, with fog and frost in the middle and at the end of the month.

To sum up 1960, apart from "the little summer" from April to June, the year was one of the wettest on record causing anxiety and depression amongst farmers and holidaymakers alike. Records suggest that it is unusual to have a run of wet years so 1961 may perhaps bring us brighter days.

VITAL STATISTICS

Total Males Females					St. Faith's & Aylsham		England & Wales
					1960	1959	1960
<u>LIVE BIRTHS</u>							
Legitimate	768	386	382	} Birth rate per 1,000 of estimates resident population	18.0	17.01	17.1
Illegitimate	31	15	16				
Total	799	401	398				
<u>STILL BIRTHS</u>							
Legitimate	14	11	3	} Rate per 1,000 live and still births	17.22	30.38	19.7
Illegitimate	-	-	-				
Total	14	11	3				
<u>DEATHS</u>							
Total	462	232	230	} Crude death rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population	10.5	11.35	11.5
<u>INFANT DEATHS</u>							
Legitimate	9	4	5	} Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 live births	13.75	9.54	21.7
Illegitimate	2	-	2				
Total	11	4	7				

Additional Statistics

	<u>St. Faith's & Aylsham</u>	<u>England & Wales</u>
Birth rate adjusted for age and sex	18.72	17.1
Death rate adjusted for age and sex	10.71	11.5
Infant Mortality rate (Infant deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births)	13.75	21.9
Neonatal Mortality rate (Infant deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 live births)	8.7	15.6
Early Neonatal Mortality rate (Infant deaths under 1 week per 1,000 live births) ..	8.7	-
Legitimate Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 legitimate live births	11.7	-
Illegitimate Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 illegitimate live births	2.5	-
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	3.88%	5.4%
Maternal deaths (Deaths ascribed to pregnancy, childbirth and abortion)	Nil	
Maternal Mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births	Nil	
Perinatal Mortality rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths (stillbirths and deaths of infants under 1 week of age)	25.8	32.9

The causes of death as supplied by the Registrar General are given in the following table :-

										<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
1	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	..	..							-	1	1
2	Other forms of Tuberculosis	..	..	..	..					-	-	-
3	Syphilitic Disease	..	..	..	..	..	..			-	-	-
4	Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		-	-	-
5	Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		-	-	-
6	Meningococcal Infections	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		-	-	-
7	Acute Poliomyelitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		-	-	-
8	Measles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		-	-	-
9	Other Infective & Parasitic Diseases	..								-	1	1
10	Malignant Neoplasm of Stomach	..	..	..						1	3	4
11	Malignant Neoplasm of Lung or Bronchus	..								16	1	17
12	Malignant Neoplasm of Breast	..	..	..						-	6	6
13	Malignant Neoplasm of Uterus	..	..	..						-	5	5
14	Other Malignant & Lymphatic Neoplasms	..								20	26	46
15	Leukaemia & Aleukaemia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		1	-	1
16	Diabetes..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		4	5	9
17	Vascular lesions of Nervous System	..	..							29	38	67
18	Coronary Disease, Angina	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		45	29	74
19	Hypertension with Heart Disease	..	..	..						4	4	8
20	Other Heart Disease	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		40	44	84
21	Other Circulatory Disease	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		12	8	20
22	Influenza	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		2	1	3
23	Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		10	11	21
24	Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		6	4	10
25	Other Disease of Respiratory System	..	..							1	1	2
26	Ulcer of Stomach & Duodenum	..	..	..						2	-	2
27	Gastritis, Enteritis & Diarrhoea..	..	..							-	2	2
28	Nephritis & Nephrosis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		1	3	4
29	Hyperplasia of Prostate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		7	-	7
30	Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	..	..	..						-	-	-
31	Congenital Malformations..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		3	2	5
32	Other Defined & Ill-Defined Disease	..	..							14	26	40
33	Motor Vehicle Accidents	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		5	1	6
34	All Other Accidents	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		3	5	8
35	Suicide	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		6	3	9
36	Homicide & Operations of War..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		-	-	-
All Causes										<u>232</u>	<u>230</u>	<u>462</u>

DEATHS BY AGE GROUPS, 1960

	<u>Pre-School</u>		<u>School</u>	<u>Working Life</u>				<u>Pensionable Age</u>			
Age Groups	Under 1	1-4	5-14	15-29	30-39	40-49	50-65	66-75	76-85	Over 85	Total
Totals	11	2	3	5	8	15	86	130	142	60	462

There were 462 deaths and 799 live births registered in 1960 compared with 490 deaths and 734 live births in 1959. There were 14 stillbirths and 11 infant deaths.

The adjusted birth rate was 18.72 compared with a national figure of 17.1 and the death rate similarly adjusted was 10.71 compared with 11.5 for England and Wales.

The infant mortality rate was above the all-time record figure of 1959, being 13.75 compared with 9.54 last year, but was still much below the national rate of 21.7.

The illegitimacy rate was higher, being 3.88% compared with 2.72% in 1959. The national figure for 1960 was 5.4%. No illegitimate infant died under the age of 1 year and there were no maternal deaths.

The stillbirth rate was much lower this year, being 17.2 compared with 30.38 last year and a 1960 national figure of 19.7.

These figures give a general picture of a community in which, each year, infants and younger people suffer fewer casualties and more of the older members survive into pensionable age. They also suggest that the majority of the new residents are young couples with families, or those just starting family life.

Infant Deaths

Ages at Death (Infants under 1 year)

			<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
1st day ...	...	...	1	4	5
1-3 days ...	...	...	1	-	1
1st week ...	...	...	-	1	1
			<u>2</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>7</u>
1-3 months ...	...	...	1	2	3
3-6 months ...	...	...	-	-	-
6-12 months ...	...	...	1	-	1
			<u>4</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>11</u>
Grand Total			<u>4</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>11</u>

Prematurity

Total number of infants born prematurely	...	...	...	37
Number of deaths of premature infants	...	...	...	1
Number of premature stillbirths	...	...	...	9

The cause of these 11 infant deaths (4 males and 7 females) are summarised in the following table :-

<u>Inevitable</u>	-	Prematurity - 1 Congenital heart - 3 (one a mongol) Other congenital defects - 4
<u>Obstetrical</u>	-	1 - Intracranial haemorrhage and tentorial tear.
<u>Preventable</u>	-	1 - Pneumonia 1 - Haemorrhagic disease of newborn. (Only possibly preventable)

It will be seen from the above tables that only 2 infant deaths could be classed as preventable and one of these only possibly so. The majority of them (8) were due to conditions incompatible with life.

The neonatal mortality rate (i.e. of infants under 4 weeks) was 8.7 compared with the national rate of 15.6 and the perinatal death rate (deaths in 1st week of life plus stillbirths per 1,000 live and stillbirths) was 25.8, much lower than last year and lower than the national rate of 32.9. The stillbirth rate of 17.2 is much lower than in 1959 (30.38) and is now below the rate (19.7) for England and Wales.

It would appear, therefore, that more viable infants have been born in 1960 and survived their first month of life compared with 1959.

Premature Deaths (between ages of 1 and 40)

There were 18 deaths (12 male and 6 female) between the ages of 1 and 40. Accidents caused 5 of them, the remaining 13 were due to disease. In 1959 there were 16 deaths in this age group.

Accidents (5)

Road - 5 - 1, motorist, 2 motor cyclists, 1 cyclist and 1 car passenger.

Disease (13)

Malignant Disease	-	4 (males 20, 39 & 4, female 9)
Kidney Disease	-	2 (males 37 & 33)
Heart Disease	-	2 (male 6, female 36)
Chest Disease	-	3 (male 25 asthma, female 19 months mongol and female 33 bronchiectasis)
Diabetes	-	1 (male 19 from coma)
Uterine Disease	-	1 (female 34 from haemorrhage)

There were 5 deaths of children in this group, a boy of 9 from a road accident, a 19 months old mongol from pneumonia, a boy of 4 and a girl of 9 from tumours and a boy of 6 from congenital heart disease.

Malignant Disease (Including Cancer)

Malignant disease (including cancer) caused 78 deaths in 1960, the same number as in 1959. Lung cancer accounted for 16 of these deaths compared with 8 last year.

The ages at which cancer of the lung was fatal to the 15 males and 1 female registered in 1960 are as follows :-

	Under 40	40-50	51-60	61-70	Over 70	Total
Males	-	-	7	7	1	15
Females	-	-	-	-	1	1

It will be seen that all but one of the deaths from lung cancer were males and all but 2 were under 70 years of age. The total was double the number in 1959. In the majority of these cases, therefore, the disease was fatal during working life and with the longer expectation of life today, shortened it by many years. So many of these cases are due to excessive smoking that we can say with truth that a number of these men smoked themselves into an early grave. Premature death seems a high price to pay for any form of drug addiction. Unfortunately, the smoker is the one type of addict who is not ashamed of his addiction as the force of public opinion is not yet against him. If it were, non-smokers in the community might have their right to breathe clean air in public places more frequently respected.

General

Heart and circulatory diseases were the commonest causes of death with 74 deaths from coronary thrombosis compared with 67 in 1959.

Accidents of all kinds caused 14 deaths compared with 18 in 1959 and there were 9 suicides.

72% of all deaths occurred over the age of 65, 44% over 75 and 13% over 85.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Disease	Age not known	0-2	3-4	5-9	10-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+	<u>Total</u>
Ophthalmia										
Neonatorum	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Scarlet Fever	-	-	7	30	2	-	-	-	-	39
Measles	-	95	108	252	18	-	1	-	-	474
Whooping Cough	-	21	26	33	6	-	-	-	-	86
Pneumonia	-	-	2	1	-	-	2	1	1	7
Food Poisoning	-	8	3	3	2	-	6	1	1	24
Dysentery	-	9	6	24	11	9	15	8	16	98
Infective										
Hepatitis	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	1	4
Puerperal										
Pyrexia	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Totals	1	135	152	343	41	10	26	10	20	738

There were 738 cases of infectious disease notified during the year (excluding tuberculosis) compared with 299 in 1959. The increase is almost completely accounted for by the prevalence of measles and whooping cough, there were 474 cases of measles compared with 150 and 86 cases of whooping cough compared with 14 in 1959.

Whooping Cough

There were 86 cases of whooping cough notified in 1960, 72 more than last year and the largest incidence since 1956 when there were 89. In spite of the increasing number of children and young infants who are vaccinated against this disease, it is still possible for small outbreaks to occur.

Measles

There were 474 cases of measles notified compared with 150 in 1959.

Diphtheria

For the first time for 10 years a case of diphtheria was notified in the district. The case was an adult male of 36 who worked as a cowman. He developed a sore throat and a routine swab revealed that the organism responsible was of the diphtheria group, a rather rare strain known as corynebacterium ulcerans. This type of organism is frequently associated with cow handlers, it does not usually cause epidemics or spread rapidly from one person to another. It appears not to affect the cow and certainly in this case no signs of its presence could be detected in specimens taken from the herd by a veterinary surgeon.

All contacts were swabbed but no further positives were obtained and the case made an early and complete recovery and no other cases occurred.

In view of the recurrence of the infectious and dangerous form of the disease in other parts of the country where for some reason percentages of immunised children have been allowed to fall to a very low figure, it is gratifying to report that at the end of December, 1960, the local position was as follows :-

<u>Percentage protected against diphtheria</u>	
Pre-school children -	69.6%
Children of school age -	86.4%

Arrangements by the County Council in the area are comprehensive and treatment is readily accessible to all, being offered annually at every School Medical Inspection and available from all family doctors and at many Infant Welfare Centres.

The few unwise or careless parents who have not taken advantage of the Council's treatment scheme should be warned by the reports of outbreaks and deaths amongst unprotected children in other places and apply at once to have their children immunised against this dangerous disease.

Poliomyelitis

Again this year no case of poliomyelitis was notified in the district. It is too early and it would be too rash to assume that we have conquered this dread and crippling disease and at any time it is possible that it may recur specially amongst those who are unvaccinated.

The present position in the district under the County Council Polio Vaccination Scheme is as follows :-

Percentage in various age groups who had received 3 injections by the end of the year.

Pre-school	60.8%
Schoolchildren	95.6%
15-25 years	40.3%
25-40 years	6.07%

In addition 210 others were treated, giving a grand total of 17,804 of all ages.

As far as it goes, this is very encouraging, children of school age showing specially high figures but poliomyelitis cannot be regarded as a disease solely of childhood. It can and does attack young adults with far too frequent fatal results. Treatment is freely available to all now, either from family doctors or at County treatment sessions and it is only common prudence for everyone, particularly those under 40, to see that they are fully protected by a course of vaccinations.

It must be stressed, however, that the immunising process takes time and injection now means protection only against next year's infection.

During an outbreak, current injections have little or no effect upon the immediate issue.

Scarlet Fever

Scarlet fever was much less prevalent in 1960, with only 39 notified cases compared with 81 the previous year. The majority affected were of school age between 5 and 9 years and there were no adult cases. No deaths or complications were reported.

Infective Gastro-enteritis

All bowel infections have been included under this heading as cause, mode of spread and preventive measures are common to all of them. Their prevention can be mainly effected by good toilet hygiene, clean hands and careful food handling. The germs have to get into the mouth and infected hands and/or infected food are the only vehicles for them. With a real conscience about handwashing after the use of the toilet, the first case should be the last in most instances. There were 116 cases of all types in 1960.

Food Poisoning

There were 24 cases of food poisoning notified or brought to the notice of the Public Health Department affecting 7 households. All were due to salmonella typhimurium and multiple cases occurred in all but one family. Many contact carriers were found without clinical symptoms and the carrier state sometimes took many weeks to clear. In all but one household an adult was positive as well as the children of the family and the largest group consisted of a mother and 3 children. All the children but one were under 11 and 6 of them were of pre-school age. In no case was it possible to determine the source of the infection and there was no known connection between any of the families. There was a suggestion in one case that the infection came from a cowman handling calves suffering from scours, but no conclusive proof was found in spite of the co-operation of the veterinary officers of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

In view of the recent reports of imported coconut being infected with salmonella, future investigations must include enquiries about this food which is consumed raw and is included in much of the confectionery eaten by children and others.

Sonne Dysentery

Unfortunately, 1960 was a year in which sonne dysentery was much more prevalent and a total of 98 cases notified. Half the cases were children under 15 while adults of all ages were affected.

At the beginning of January the outbreak at Sprowston Training Centre had not yet cleared up and 10 children were still in an infectious condition. It was February before the last one was able to resume attendance.

A very large epidemic occurred at Coltishall and Horstead early in the new year and was widespread before any notifications had been received. It probably started in December 1959 and the rapid spread of the infection was probably due to Christmas parties and other gatherings. A total number of 101 positive specimens were obtained from either sufferers or contacts, affecting 61 households. It was largely a school epidemic and 80 scholars were affected, 21 adults and 3 food-handlers. Some, or all, of these last cases may have been responsible for spreading the infection by means of infected food.

An earlier alert to the Public Health Department would certainly have enabled us to cut short the duration and severity of this outbreak. Again, if the method of spread, dirty hands, had not been present, there would have been no spread of infection at all and an enormous amount of valuable time would have been saved for more important work.

There was a small outbreak at a local hospital but this was quickly brought under control. Further small groups of cases occurred sporadically during the early part of the year, mainly in the fringe parishes, but there were no further epidemics.

Enteric Infections

There were no cases of typhoid or paratyphoid notified during the year.

Tetanus Vaccination

In view of the special risk of tetanus infection amongst Council employees, vaccination was offered to all the men at the Frettenham Depot and to other members of the staff.

About 22 depot workers accepted treatment and about 30 other employees. The 3 treatment sessions were carried out at the Depot and at the Council Offices.

Apparently, statistics show that more cases of tetanus occur in East Anglia than in any other part of the country and it was therefore very prudent of those who did take advantage of the facilities for protection.

Tetanus vaccination is now being offered as a routine to schoolchildren either alone or combined with diphtheria immunisation and family doctors now make a practice of using the triple antigen against tetanus, diphtheria and whooping cough during their infant patients' first year of life.

Contagious Disease

No cases of contagious disease were reported during the year.

TUBERCULOSIS

Mortality

Respiratory	Males	-
	Females	1
		<u>1</u>

Non-Respiratory	Males	-
	Females	-
		<u>-</u>

	<u>Pulmonary</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>	<u>Rate</u>
County of Norfolk	11	0.028	1	0.0025
St. Faith's & Aylsham	1	0.02	-	-
England & Wales	3094	0.067	332	0.007

In 1960, there was only one death from pulmonary tuberculosis, a female aged 81. There were no deaths from other forms of the disease.

Incidence

<u>Age Periods</u>	<u>Respiratory</u>		<u>Non-Respiratory</u>	
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Under 1	-	-	-	-
1-4	-	1	-	-
5-14	-	-	-	-
15-24.. ..	-	1	1	1
25-34.. ..	1	2	-	1
35-44.. ..	1	-	-	-
45-54.. ..	-	-	-	-
55-64.. ..	2	-	-	-
65 & Over.. ..	1	-	-	-
Age Unknown,	-	-	-	-
Totals	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>

Diagnosis

Mass Radiography Unit

Two parishes, Aylsham and Reepham, had a visit from the Mass Radiography Unit during the year with the following results :-

(1) AYLSHAM - July

Total attending - 1,058 (615 males & 443 females)
Pulmonary Tuberculosis - 8 cases, 3 requiring treatment or observation.
Other conditions found:- Silicosis.
Chronic Bronchitis.
Cardio vascular lesion.

(2) REEPHAM - May

Total attending - 382 (204 males & 178 females)
Pulmonary Tuberculosis - 3 cases, only one needing observation.
Other conditions found:- Cancer of Lung.
Chronic Bronchitis.
Cardio vascular lesions.
Silicosis.
Chronic mastitis.
Bronchiectasis.
Diaphragmatic hernia.

In addition to these special visits to the district, regular sessions were held in Norwich throughout the year and an unknown number of residents from this district may have attended for x-ray.

The Medical Director reports that quite a number of those x-rayed at Aylsham and Reepham attended for the first time so that to a certain extent the Unit was covering new ground.

Chest Clinic

The main means of discovering new cases of tuberculosis and other chest conditions is still through the services provided by the Norwich Chest Clinic, where a large number of patients and contacts are examined at the instigation of their family doctors.

Prevention

B.C.G. Vaccination

Again, during 1960, heaf testing and B.C.G. vaccinations were offered to all children over 13 years attending schools in the district. The results were as follows :-

Total No. Eligible	692	
No. Tested	421	Acceptance rate 61.3% approximately
No. Positive	78	Positive rate 16.1% approximately
No. Vaccinated	278	

One case of tuberculosis diagnosed outside the district was a member of the staff of a residential school. A complete investigation was made of all contacts and those with positive Heaf Tests were all x-rayed at the Chest Clinic. This involved 36 persons. No infected contacts were discovered and all negative reactors were vaccinated with B.C.G.

General Comment

Incidence and mortality from tuberculosis remain at a low figure. Acceptance rate for B.C.G. vaccination was 61.3% in 1960, but some schools seem to show much less appreciation of the value of this scheme than others.

Although there are doubtless still many cases of undiagnosed tuberculosis in the community, the number must be decreasing. The elderly chronic cases are dying off, often from other intercurrent diseases, and more and more cases are found to be either curable or able to be rendered non-infectious by medical treatment.

A pilot scheme to Heaf Test all 5 year old school entrants, whose parents will consent to it, is to be put into operation in this district in 1961. It is to be hoped that there will be a good response from parents. This is a wholly painless and very rapid procedure which may bring to light at present unknown cases of tuberculosis in the human environment of the child. Now that all milk, not T.T., has to be pasteurised, nearly all 5 year old reactors must have been at some time in contact with a human source of infection. It is not anticipated that this number will be very large and a careful investigation of those who live in close contact with such positive reactors may bring new undiagnosed cases to light.

GENERAL SICKNESS

1960 was remarkable for an absence of the usual epidemic of respiratory disease normally anticipated in the first two months of the year. There was a slight seasonal rise during January and February and another towards the end of the year, but no high peak of incidence at any time. It is just possible that the accumulated sunshine of 1959 carried the community safely through the hazards of the winter months.

ROAD ACCIDENTS

Through the courtesy of the Road Safety Officer, I am again able to give the following information about the road accidents which occurred in this district in 1960.

	<u>Fatal</u>		<u>Serious</u>		<u>Slight</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959
Drivers	1	3	25	21	33	41	59	65
Passengers	4	1	25	16	43	30	72	47
Motor Cyclists	3	4	42	36	50	39	95	79
Pillion Passengers	-	-	6	8	9	9	15	17
Pedal Cyclists	2	1	21	21	39	38	62	60
Pedestrians	-	2	17	15	20	22	37	39
Totals	10	11	136	117	194	179	340	307

The roads of the district this year have proved to be even more dangerous than in 1959. Although there was one less fatal injury serious accidents numbered 136 compared with 117 last year, while slight injuries affected 194 persons, 15 more than in 1959.

The fatal accidents involved 1 driver, 4 passengers, 3 motor cyclists and 2 pedal cyclists, one of whom was a child under 15.

The ever-rising tide of mishaps on the road has mainly affected those using motor vehicles, both cars and cycles, while pedal cyclists and pedestrians have suffered about the same amount as last year. Passengers in motor cars have had the worst experience of any road users followed by motor cyclists and car drivers.

Separate figures for pedestrians and cyclists under 15 are given in the following table with adults for comparison :-

	<u>Fatal</u>	<u>Serious</u>	<u>Slight</u>	<u>Total</u>
Pedestrians (under 15)	-	5	18	23
Pedestrians (over 15)	-	12	2	14
Pedal Cyclists (under 15)	1	3	11	15
Pedal Cyclists (over 15)	1	18	28	47
Total	2	38	59	99

Again it will be seen that adult pedal cyclists have the worst record for accidents with pedestrians under 15 in second place with half the number. Unfortunately, one child cyclist was killed and 3 were seriously hurt, but on the whole their accident record is a little better than last year. Roads are dangerous places for children to use on foot whether just to cross or, more regrettably, to use as playgrounds. The most vulnerable age is between 4 and 8 years.

Road users at special risk are the old, the deaf, the disabled and the very young, all of whom need to take extra precautions against accidents. The most dangerous vehicle is the motor cycle.

Road conditions must also be blamed for some unnecessary mishaps, corners and crossroads being particularly dangerous and adequate, visible warning of these is imperative. The stranger, in particular, should be alerted in time to slow down and proceed with care.

There are certain "black spots" for accidents in the district:-

Boundary Roundabout, Hellesdon (junction of A.140 and A.1074 roads)
10 accidents - 5 persons slightly injured.

Hospital Crossroads, Hellesdon (junction of A.1067 and C.259 roads)
7 accidents - 1 killed, 2 seriously injured and 3 slightly injured.

Bull Crossroads, Hellesdon (junction of C.261 and C.259 roads)
3 accidents - 3 slightly injured.

Mill Crossroads, Salhouse (junction of C.283 and C.284 roads)
2 accidents - 6 seriously injured and 1 slightly injured.

The question arises as to whether these particular sites are dangerous in themselves and if so, what can be done. Would a Round Table Conference on the spot bring about a solution of the problem? Unfortunately, accident records show that in 99% of cases, human error was the major cause. Education of the road user, combined with adequate warning of the "black spots" seems the only hopeful course of action. One pitfall is the hidden car in a dip in the road with no warning to the overtaking driver that his way may not be as clear as it looks. Such spots should always be clearly indicated on the road itself.

At night, every road user, pedestrian included, should be clearly visible and old people in particular should be encouraged to wear some light coloured clothing or luminous armband if they must be out after dark. Cyclists' back lights are frequently either missing or inadequate and sterner measures to enforce the law are needed.

In conclusion, I would say that our roads are very dangerous and are likely to become more so as the traffic increases. We cannot afford this serious loss of life and limb from accidents. This is preventable illness and death, and every possible effort must be made to reduce the ever-rising number of casualties. Not only must our roads be fit to use but people must be fit to use them.

FOOD & DRUGS ACT, 1955

Milk & Dairies Regulations, 1949

Again this year no bulk samples of milk were found positive to tuberculosis or brucella abortus. No action was therefore necessary under these regulations.

Anthrax Order, 1938

No notifications of anthrax were received for the second year in succession.

Cystercercus Bovis

The incidence of cystercercus bovis found during meat inspection in the last 5 years is shown below :-

	Adult Bovine animals inspected	No. affected with C.B.	Percentage found to be infected
1956	6369	55	.88
1957	6244	96	1.54
1958	6606	128	1.94
1959	6096	84	1.39
1960	6569	86	1.31

This condition, which had become a great rarity before the last war, has become increasingly common. The cysts in the bovine animal represent one phase of the life cycle of the human tapeworm. The cyst develops in certain sites in the body after ingestion by the animal of eggs of the tapeworm. These eggs come from the ripe segments of the worm in sewage and any pasture or water supply contaminated by crude sewage may be a source of infection to animals grazing or drinking there.

Tapeworm was very uncommon in this country until the War but the subsequent influx of foreigners had undoubtedly increased the human incidence. It is a difficult condition to control as the number of those infected is quite unknown and many sufferers probably never seek medical treatment. Local enquiries do not indicate that many known cases have been under treatment recently. The prevention of sewage contamination of pastures and water supplies, to which cattle have access, is therefore of the utmost importance as it can never be assumed that the sewage is necessarily free from the ova of tapeworm or, indeed, of other undesirable infections.

When cysts are found at meat inspection the meat is kept in cold storage for 21 days at 20°F or for 14 days at 14°F before being released for sale and this ensures that none of the cysts will survive. Efforts are also made to trace the source of the infection but beasts frequently change hands many times before slaughter and it is seldom possible to obtain much reliable evidence.

SANITARY CONDITIONS

General and detailed comment under this heading will be found in the report of the Chief Public Health Inspector, but some matters of special note were dealt with during the year.

School Sanitation

Salhouse School

Although representations were made to the County Council in 1959 pressing the need to convert the pail closets at Salhouse school to a water carriage system, no work was begun during 1960. The District Council, as the local sanitary authority, again urged the necessity for this sanitary improvement and it is to be hoped that this very urgent work will be undertaken in the next financial year.

Buxton School

Complaints received about the inadequate sanitary provision at Buxton school were reported to the Committee and representations were made to the County Council pressing the need for urgent improvement. It was understood that extensions were planned for the school at an early date and the County Council was therefore requested to give the provision of adequate closets urgent priority in the proposed building project.

Poultry Houses

Rackheath

The complaints of fly nuisance at poultry houses at Rackheath were reported in 1959 and the preventive measures recommended then were put into action forthwith. These appear to have been very effective as, although a close watch has been kept on conditions throughout the summer months, no further fly nuisance was reported in 1960.

HOUSING

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1957</u>
<u>Waiting List</u>				
Total applications at 31st December *	464	470	573	547
<u>Analysis of Waiting List</u>				
(i) Applicants sharing accommodation	126	107	136	168
Others *	338	363	437	379
(ii) Size of Family				
2 or less children	423	422	509	486
3 or more children	41	48	64	61
(iii) Occupation of Family				
Agricultural Workers	82	97	112	113
Others	382	373	461	434

* Including families to be re-housed from unfit houses included in slum clearance programme.

Local Authority Houses

Position at 31st December :-

Pre-war	564	564	564	564
Post-war	1253	1227	1156	1113
Total	<u>1817</u>	<u>1791</u>	<u>1720</u>	<u>1677</u>

Total Houses Completed During Year

Local Authority Dwellings	26	71	31	34
Private Dwellings	493	425	509	607

There were 464 applicants on the waiting list at the end of 1960 compared with 470 in 1959. The Council completed only 26 new houses compared with 71 last year. Private building on the other hand increased on last year's figure and 493 houses were completed while a further 280 were under construction at the end of the year.

There are now 15,194 structurally separate dwellings in the district and 1,817 are owned by the Council. About 12% of the population are therefore living in Council houses.

The Council's policy of not building except for slum clearance means that those on the general waiting list will only be re-housed when there is a casual vacancy in the parish in which they wish to live. The number of such vacancies in 1960 amounted to 58. One wonders what possible hope of a Council house the 464 waiting families have in the foreseeable future.

Modernisation of Council property has continued during the year but there are still houses without the necessary amenities of piped water, sewerage, plumbing and electric light. This is a standard of living below that acceptable to a modern community and it is to be hoped that the Council's comprehensive improvement scheme will be completed in the near future.

The lack of available houses bears heavily on those relatively few cases which really need re-housing on medical and other urgent grounds. It is useless to ask for priority for houses which do not exist and again I urge the necessity for some building for general need.

WATER SUPPLY

Although mains water is now available to about 90% of the population of the district, there are still several parishes without a piped supply and in urgent need of it. Ringland, Honingham, Stratton Strawless, Belaugh, Swannington, Brampton, and Tuttington all need water as well as outlying parts of other parishes already partly supplied.

For those who have no main water supply it is no consolation to know that the majority of the district's population are better served. To carry water in a bucket from a well or even a standpipe is a primitive occupation in England in 1960 and without a piped supply, none of the very ordinary amenities of modern plumbing are possible.

Our countryside is being deserted by many who, with adequate living conditions, would prefer to stay but no one could blame parents for preferring modern amenities for their children. Younger couples in particular are not prepared to face the drudgery which their mothers regarded as inseparable from family life. The matter is urgent, for rural dwellers once urbanised, tend not to return to the country. A comprehensive water supply scheme for their whole population should be a first priority on the resources of any rural district council.

SEWERAGE

A full account of the present position with regard to sewerage of the district will be found in the report of the Chief Public Health Inspector.

Parishes not yet served by sewers and in urgent need of them are Old Catton, the west part of Hellesdon, Coltishall, Wroxham, Rackheath and Cawston. Wherever there is mains water, there should be sewerage and the most reasonable and economical course would be to instal both at the same time. There will probably never be a time when cesspools and soakaways are entirely abolished from the remoter dwellings in the district but their number should be greatly reduced at the earliest possible date.

The need for a sewerage scheme and mains water for a settled community should not have to be proven and adequate financial grants should be forthcoming without being affected by the vagaries of national and international affairs.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Office Accommodation

A full account of the office accommodation of the Public Health Department was given in my last year's Annual Report.

The conditions under which the staff of the Public Health Department had to work deteriorated further as the interior decoration of the offices became even more unsightly and the fabric more dilapidated. The premises, occupied by 19 persons, lack elementary amenities and cleanliness and these conditions were brought once more to the notice of the Council. These offices have been in use for over 14 years and have long outlived their usefulness. Alternative premises are being sought and in the interests of the welfare of the staff it is to be hoped that they will soon be found.

Smallpox Vaccination

A routine check was made in March on the protective state of the staff with reference to smallpox vaccination. Air travel brings possibly infected travellers to this country within the incubation period of the disease and it is common prudence for the staff of all local authorities to ensure that their vaccinal state is adequate. If repeated every 5 years, reaction to smallpox vaccination is negligible. Unprotected persons were advised to seek vaccination. The position at the end of 1960 was :-

<u>Total No. of Staff</u>	<u>No. adequately vaccinated</u>	<u>Needing re-vaccination</u>	<u>Not Vaccinated</u>
43	2	29	12

Polio Vaccination

Protection against poliomyelitis was given to many members of the staff in 1959.

Health, Hygiene and National Economy

Everything that affects the health of the community is the concern of the medical officer of health and national economic policy is not the least important factor. Extra cost of cigarettes may reduce lung cancer, extra cost of alcohol may mean less cirrhosis of the liver, less road accidents and possible less delinquency, but on the debit side the extra cost of borrowing money by the local authority may mean less houses, depriving some families in urgent need, or a postponement of schemes for water supply and sewerage, which seriously affects the health and hygiene of some members of the community. Delayed road improvements may mean more deaths from accidents.

A purchase tax on refrigerators deprives many homes of one means of preventing food poisoning and so affects the health of the family, whereas a high tax on inflammable material for children's clothing would induce mothers to buy stuff which had been rendered flame-proof if no tax was levied on it. This would greatly reduce the risk of burning accidents, of which there are far too many.

It is the specific duty of the public health service to point out the consequences of various kinds of financial arrangement and to press for priority for those which would have the best effect on the health and hygiene of the people.

Royal Society of Health - Congress at Torquay, April 1960

I attended the National Conference of the Royal Society of Health at Torquay in April as a delegate of the Council and I had the honour to read a paper to the Housing and Estate Management Section. It was entitled "Housing for the Seven Ages of Man" and was reviewed afterwards in the national Press.

SOCIAL HEALTH

The Elderly

Aylsham	Friendship Club, Cawston Road	Friday	2.30 - 5.00 p.m.
Buxton & Lamas	Village Hall	Thursday (Alternate)	2.30 - 5.00 p.m.
Old Catton	Parish Hall	1st & 3rd Thursdays in month	2.30 - 5.00 p.m.
Cawston	Memorial Institute	Friday (Alternate)	2.30 - 4.30 p.m.
Coltishall	Central Hall	Thursday	2.30 - 5.00 p.m.
Drayton	Village Hall	Wednesday (Alternate)	3.00 - 5.00 p.m.
St. Faith's	Church Hall	2nd & 4th Wednesdays	3.00 - 5.00 p.m.
Foulsham	Frost Hall	Friday	2.30 - 5.00 p.m.
Hainford	Village Hall	1st & 3rd Tuesdays	2.30 - 5.00 p.m.
Hellesdon	Community Centre	Friday	3.00 - 5.00 p.m.
Horsford	Village Hall	Thursday	2.30 - 5.00 p.m.
Marsham	Reading Room, High Street	Tuesday	2.45 - 5.00 p.m.
Oulton	Village Hall	Thursday (Alternate)	2.30 - 5.00 p.m.
Reepham	Own Hall	Friday	2.30 - 5.00 p.m.
Salhouse	Women's Institute Hut	Thursday (except 2nd Thursday in month)	2.30 - 5.00 p.m.
Spixworth	Social Hall	Wednesday (1st & 3rd in month except January & February)	2.30 - 5.00 p.m.
Sprowston	Club Room, Recreation Ground Road	Thursday, Friday Tuesday (fortnightly)	2.30 - 5.00 p.m. 2.30 - 4.30 p.m.
Gt. Witchingham	Memorial Hall	4th Thursday in month	2.30 - 5.00 p.m.
Wroxham	Horse Shoes Hotel	Tuesday (Alternate)	2.30 - 5.00 p.m.

No new clubs were opened during the year and the one at Ringland was closed, but all the others continued to flourish. The chiropody service developed still further and was very well patronised by both club members and other elderly people in the district.

The grouped homes with the warden at Aylsham continued to ensure that many old people went on living independent lives in their own homes. With the increasing numbers of both sexes in the older age groups, the establishment of further grouped homes would be of great advantage.

The Disabled

The District Committee of the Norfolk Association for the Care of the Handicapped continued its good work in providing outings, parties, holidays and friendly visits for 50 or more disabled residents in the district.

The local division of the British Red Cross Society started a monthly club at Aylsham, to which many of the physically handicapped are conveyed by voluntary transport.

All this voluntary work is invaluable in improving the lot of those who live very restricted lives owing to physical disablement.

COUNTY SERVICES

The following is a complete list of Infant Welfare Centres and distribution points for National Welfare Foods :-

COUNTY SERVICES

<u>Parish</u>	<u>Where held</u>	<u>Day of Month</u>	<u>Time</u>	Address from where National Welfare Foods are obtainable (Monday to Friday unless otherwise stated.)
*Aylsham	Ian Sears Clinic	First Driday every month	2 - 4	Mr. G.R. Oke, 14, Market Place, Messrs. Page Ltd., Market Place.
*Buxton	Village Hall	Third Tuesday every month	2 - 4	Mrs. Ayden, Mill Street.
*Cawston	Memorial Institute	First Tuesday every month	2 - 4	Post Office Stores.
Old Catton	Parish Hall	Second and Last Wednesday	2 - 4	
*Coltishall	Church Room	Second Tuesday every month	2 - 4	Messrs. Roys Ltd. The Stores.
*Drayton	Village Hall	Last Monday every month	2 - 4	Mr. Squire, The Stores.
Felthorpe				Misses Carter & Potter, Post Office Stores.
*Foulsham	Frost Hall	Last Wednesday every month	2 - 4	Mr. Hamilton, The Stores, Nurse Bryan, Guist Road.
*Hainford	Parish Hall	First Wednesday every month	2 - 4	Post Office Stores.
Hellesdon	Community Centre, Middleton Lane.	Every Monday Doctor attends 1st & 3rd Mondays	2 - 4	Mr. Youngman, 79, Reepham Road. Mr. Whightman, 81, Middleton Lane. Mr. Bottomley, Drayton Wood Stores.
Hevingham				Mr. Anstee, Town Street. Tuesdays 2 - 5 p.m.
*Horsham St. Faith	Mission Room	Last Thursday every month	2 - 4	Mr. Whitbread, The Stores, Newton St. Faith. Mrs. Williamson, Swan Street.

<u>Parish</u>	<u>Where held</u>	<u>Day of month</u>	<u>Time</u>	Address from where National Welfare Foods are obtainable (Monday to Friday unless otherwise stated)
*Horsham St. Faith	R.A.F. Station (Attended by R.A.F. Medical Officer)	First & third Thursday every month	2 - 4	
*Horsford	Parish Hall	Second Thursday every month	2 - 4	Mrs. Annison, The Stores.
Rackheath				Mrs. Willson, Bernard Close Stores.
*Reepham	Bircham Institute	Second Friday every month	2 - 4	Mrs. Hardiment, The Stores, Market Place.
Salhouse	Village Hall	Last Wednesday every month	2 - 4	Mr. Coe, Post Office Stores.
Spixworth	Social Hall	Second Wednesday every month	2 - 4	Mr. Grapes, 102, Crostwick Lane. Mrs. Giles, The Stores, Park Road.
Sprowston	St. Cuthbert's Church Hall	Every Friday Doctor attends 1st & 3rd Fridays	2 - 4	Mr. Grigg, 199, Wroxham Road. Mrs. Bensley, 39, Cannerby Lane. Mr. Hughes, Mayfair Stores, Mousehold Lane. Mr. Dunham, Linacre Avenue.
Swannington				Miss Parker, Post Office.
Taverham	Village Hall	Third Thursday	2 - 4	Mrs. Buck, Post Office.
*Weston Longville	Village Hall	Last Tuesday	2 - 4	
Wroxham				Messrs. Roys Ltd. Miss Woods, Bridge Stores.

* Denotes Centre where a Medical Officer attends only occasionally.

GENERAL WELFARE SERVICES

The County Welfare Officers continue to provide general services throughout the district.

In addition to the headquarters at :-

Local Health Office, Area 4,
Aspland Road,
Riverside Road,
Norwich.

there is the following contact point where members of the public can obtain advice:-

Birchams Institute,
Reepham.

Wednesday afternoons, 3.30 - 4.00 p.m.

GENERAL SURVEY

The health of the district has been satisfactory during the year.

The birth rate was higher and the death rate lower and although infant mortality was above 1959, it remains at a very low figure.

Infectious disease was more prevalent, with a regrettable rise in cases of dysentery but there was no epidemic of respiratory disease throughout the year and deaths from this cause were correspondingly low.

The most disturbing feature continued to be the rising tide of road accidents causing injury and death and the 1960 figures were the worst yet recorded.

Schemes for water supply and sewerage for the remainder of the district urgently need to be put into operation and in view of the waiting list and few casual vacancies, building for general need should once more be considered by the Council.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, I should like to thank the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for their support at all times and to congratulate the staff of the Public Health Department for their continued efficiency in spite of the very unsatisfactory office accommodation from which they have to work.

I remain,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) IRENE B.M. GREEN

Medical Officer of Health.

The
A N N U A L R E P O R T
of the
SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
(H.S. Hawkins A.M.I.P.H.E., C.R.S.H.)
for the year 1960

I have the honour of presenting the following report.

NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS AND VISITS MADE DURING THE YEAR

Inspections under the Public Health Acts	709
Inspections under the Housing Acts	3735
Visits in connection with the Keeping of Animals ...	24
Inspections of Moveable Dwellings	251
Visits to infectious disease cases	2647
Visits in connection with Rats and Mice	8
Inspection of Dairies	27
Inspection of Meat Shops	150
Visits in connection with Unsound Food	84
Inspections of Bakehouses	19
Inspections of Provision Shops	171
Inspections of Fried Fish Shops	69
Inspections of Ice Cream Shops	85
Inspections of Restaurant Kitchens	68
Inspections of Public Houses	13
Inspections under Shop Acts	45
Inspections of Factories - With Power	115
Inspections of Factories - Without Power	20
Visits in connection with Scavenging	492
Visits in connection with Sewers and Water	4012
Visits in connection with Schools	4
Inspection of Public Conveniences	13
Visits for taking samples of Water	407
Inspections under Petroleum Acts	186
Other visits, interviewing Owners, etc.	780
Visits to Slaughterhouses	1462
Inspections under Building Byelaws	5276
Inspections under Food Hygiene Regulations	306
Total	21,178

SLAUGHTERHOUSES

There are fourteen slaughter houses in the district, and during the year one application for a Licence for a new slaughter house was received.

In accordance with the requirements of the Slaughterhouses Act 1958 a report was made to the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food on the slaughterhouse facilities in the district and under this the classification of the premises was as follows :-

- (i) Premises which already comply with all the requirements of the construction regulations .. Nil
- (ii) Premises in use which do not comply with the requirements of the construction regulations, but which the Council expect to comply by the date recommended by them in this report. .. 8
- (iii) Premises in use which the Council expect will not comply with the construction regulations by the date recommended by them in this report. .. 4
- (iv) Premises not in use but for which a licence is in force or was in force at some time during the 12 months preceding the submission of this report. .. 2
- (v) Outstanding applications for new slaughter house licences .. 1

The Report recommended that the date which the Minister should appoint for the construction regulations to apply to all slaughter houses in this district should be 1st January, 1962.

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTIONS

The quantity of meat prepared at slaughterhouses in the district is over five times the internal requirements of the district and although a considerable proportion of the inspectors' time and overtime was devoted to meat inspection, it was still quite impossible to carry out 100% meat inspection.

For comparison I set out the figures for 1960 with those for the previous year :-

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1959</u>
Total number of carcasses slaughtered	90,919	96,395
Number of carcasses inspected	70,580 (77.77%)	75,871 (78.72%)
Number of carcasses not inspected	20,339 (22.23%)	20,524 (21.28%)
Weight of meat condemned	46 tons 8 cwts	64 tons 16 cwts
Number of overtime hours worked by Inspectors	1,341	1,483

The following table gives particulars of the carcasses inspected with those found to be affected with disease :-

	<u>Cattle excluding Cows</u>	<u>Cows</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep and Lambs</u>	<u>Pigs</u>
Number killed	7552	1204	7403	8385	66375
Number inspected	5537	1032	2702	7264	54045
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	10	32	22	38	102
Carcasses of which some part of organ was condemned	1866	390	19	354	9065
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	33.88%	40.9%	1.517%	5.39%	16.96%

	<u>Cattle excluding Cows</u>	<u>Cows</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep and Lambs</u>	<u>Pigs</u>
<u>Tuberculosis only:</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	2		-	-	4
Carcasses of which some part of organ was condemned	16	2	-	-	585
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	.325%	.194%	-	-	1.09%

Cysticercosis:

Carcasses of which some part of organ was condemned	78	8	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	78	8	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-

FOOD PREMISES

It was not necessary to carry out any special examination of a stock or a consignment of food, but the following quantities of food were condemned during the year :-

Tins of Meat	...	...	...	...	146
Tins of Vegetables	...	...	...	...	232
Tins of Fruit	...	...	...	...	506
Tins of Milk	...	...	...	...	83
Tins of Soup	...	...	...	...	80
Tins of Fish	...	...	...	...	58
Bacon	...	...	...	...	39 lbs
Cheese	...	...	...	...	22 lbs
Packs of Sultanas	...	...	...	...	120 lbs

The disposal of condemned meat is effected by arrangement with a fat rendering firm and all other condemned food is buried on the Council's Refuse Tip.

ICE CREAM

There is only one Ice cream manufacturer in the district, producing Ice cream for his own grocery shop during the summer months. Regular visits were made to the premises to secure compliance with the Food Hygiene Regulations, and the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations, and improvements were carried out after informal action.

There are 182 premises in the district registered for the sale of Ice Cream.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDERS

The following are the numbers of licences issued under the Milk (Special Designations) Orders.

Pasteurised

(a) Dealers Licences	...	...	...	...	33
(b) Supplementary Licences	...	...	...	...	14

Tuberculin Tested

(a) Dealers Licences	...	...	...	...	16
(b) Supplementary Licences	...	...	...	...	8

Pasteurised Tuberculin Tested

(a) Dealers Licences	15
(b) Supplementary Licences	7

Sterilised

(a) Dealers Licences	2
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SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACTS

During the year 51 Licences were issued to slaughtermen under the above Act.

HOUSING

Slum Clearance

Two Clearance Orders were made during the year in Catton comprising thirteen houses. The Ministry confirmed both orders with the exception of two houses, where an offer had been made to repair.

The Public Health (Sub-Committee) inspected 59 houses in the parishes of Horsford, Ringland, Crostwick, Sprowston, Horstead, Coltishall and Frettenham.

Summary of results of work by the Sub-Committee :-

Number of houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	...	...	...	...	53
Number of houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	...	...	...	...	6
Number of houses in respect of which undertakings not to relet were accepted	...	...	...	...	6
Number of houses in respect of which undertakings to repair were accepted	...	...	...	...	9
Number of houses included in proposed Clearance Areas	...	...	...	...	8
Number of houses still under consideration at the end of the year	...	...	...	...	27
Number of houses vacated during the year	...	...	...	...	58
Number of houses demolished during the year	...	...	...	...	72

At the end of the year 150 condemned houses were still occupied.

Summary of action taken etc. during the last 7 years

	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	Total
1. No. of houses inspected by Sub-Committee	97	50	111	183	82	59	59	641
2. Houses considered at Time and Place Meetings	6	61	110	103	82	87	88	537
3. Houses considered as suitable for Clearance Area	-	-	-	44	53	-	13	110
4. Demolition Orders made	4	25	44	59	46	58	53	294
5. Closing Orders made	-	2	-	2	10	-	6	20
6. Undertakings to repair accepted	-	6	4	11	34	22	9	86
7. Undertakings not to relet accepted	11	15	8	16	12	5	6	77
8. Total No. of houses on which decisions made	15	48	56	132	155	85	87	587
9. Houses vacated	17	3	24	46	44	94	58	287
10. Houses repaired as a result of an undertaking	-	-	3	3	6	8	23	44
11. Houses demolished after service of D.O.	15	-	16	26	12	30	72	172
12. Unfit houses demolished voluntarily	13	2	11	-	5	-	-	31
13. Demolition Orders Quashed	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
14. Houses closed	16	-	9	5	3	4	2	41
15. Total No. of houses finally dealt with	44	2	40	34	26	42	97	289

RENT ACT, 1957

The following are particulars of applications made and certificates and notices issued during the year :-

Number of applications made by tenants for a
Certificate of Disrepair 3

Number of Notices sent by the Council to
Landlords of the Council's proposal to
issue a Certificate of Disrepair 2

Number of Certificates of Disrepair issued ... 1

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

During the year the Council approved proposals for Discretionary Grants in respect of 35 houses and the promised grants amounted to £11,802. Applications in respect of only 2 houses were refused as the proposals did not meet the requirements. Applications in respect of 2 other houses were withdrawn. Work at 21 houses was completed during the year and the amount of grants paid was £5,473. 12. 6d.

Approval was given for Standard Grants in respect of 73 houses and the maximum amount of grants that could be paid was £9,685. Applications in respect of 7 houses were not approved as they did not comply with the requirements and applications in respect of 2 houses were withdrawn. Work at 46 houses was completed and the amount of grants paid was £5,468. 15. 11d.

NEW HOUSES

During the year 554 houses including 26 Council houses were completed and at the end of the year 280 were in course of erection.

STATUTORY NOTICES

It was necessary to serve 3 Statutory Notices under the Public Health Acts but this is not a true indication of the amount of work carried out as every endeavour is made, and in fact much is done, to remedy defects etc. by informal action.

CARAVAN LICENCES

During the year 20 applications to station caravans were received and of these 15 licences were granted and 5 applications were refused.

SCAVENGING

House Refuse

House refuse is collected weekly in 21 parishes and fortnightly in the remaining 27, and except for a number of isolated houses the service covers the whole district. The total quantity of refuse collected was 50,800 cubic yards compared with 42,590 during the previous year. The increase is due to the increasing population of the district. Two new collecting vehicles were purchased during the year.

The amount of salvage sold during the year was 39 tons to the value of £151. 9. 0d.

Night Soil

This service is carried out throughout the whole district and only isolated houses are excepted. The need for the service is slowly decreasing and during the year approximately 796 thousand gallons were collected compared with 819 thousand gallons during the previous year.

Cesspool Emptying

The demand for this service is still increasing as 11,304 loads were removed during the year an increase of 1820 loads over the previous year. Although sewers were provided at Aylsham in 1953, at Reepham in 1958, in part of Sprowston in 1956 and a number of connections to the Hellesdon sewers now being provided the demand has increased by just over 67% above that in the year 1953.

The following are the numbers of loads removed during the years 1953 to 1959 :-

1953	-	7212 loads	1957	-	9184 loads
1954	-	7767 loads	1958	-	9199 loads
1955	-	8507 loads	1959	-	9484 loads
1956	-	8592 loads	1960	-	11304 loads

It is clear that even when the Hellesdon and Catton sewerage schemes are ultimately completed there will still be a substantial demand for this service and indicates the need for still more sewerage schemes. Moreover it is becoming more difficult to dispose of the contents of the cesspools and pail closets and in time it may well become necessary to acquire isolated sites and provide some form of treatment for ultimate disposal.

SEWERAGE

The work of providing sewers in the parish of Hellesdon proceeded satisfactorily and almost half of the work was completed by the end of the year and it was possible to connect 332 properties. In order to encourage connections the Council bears the cost of the connecting drain between the curtilage of the property and the sewer.

At Sprowston there were 179 more properties connected to the sewers bringing the total connections to 2506. The flow in these sewers needs to be kept under observation as the scheme was originally based on sewerage a population of 7000 which at 3.25 persons per house gives a figure of approximately 2200 houses, so the scheme is serving more houses than for which it was designed. As all the sewerage in this scheme has to be pumped it is the rate of flow which is the vital factor rather than the total volume per day. During very heavy rain storms it is found that the rate of flow is considerably increased and on two occasions during the year this rate slightly exceeded the pump capacity but fortunately the sewers did not overflow. These circumstances compelled the Council to refuse an application to take the trade effluent from a proposed dairy and this refusal was upheld on the applicant appealing to the Ministry. It was fortunate the proposed dairy was contrary to the Town and Country Planning Draft proposals. There will be some relief when sewers are provided for Catton and the unsewered part of Sprowston as some of the flow can be diverted to this latter scheme.

At Aylsham it was possible to connect to the sewers by means of a small pumping station, some 18 new houses. The developer provided the sewers and pumping equipment which the Council agreed to take over on completion. The number of properties connected to the sewer is 745.

At reepham 43 properties were connected to the sewers bringing the total to 211. Only part of the Town is sewered and there is the need to carry out Stage II of the scheme to cover the remainder of the Town.

The village of Lenwade, in the parish of Gt. Witchingham, there are 42 houses connected to the completed Stage I of the scheme.

There are other small schemes of sewerage serving the Councils Housing Estates in the parishes of Attlebridge, Burgh, Felthorpe, Foulsham, Guestwick, Hainford, Horsham St. Faith, Horstead, Marsham, Newton St. Faith, Rackheath, Salhouse, Swannington, Weston Longville, Wood Dalling and Wroxham.

The following are the results of samples of effluent taken from the major works at Aylsham and Reepham for the comparison with the standard for a satisfactory effluent which is B.O.D. 20 and Suspended solids 30 parts per million respectively.

AYLSHAM

	B.O.D.	Suspended solids
1.	19.6	38
2.	18	36
3.	16	10
4.	40	22
5.	5.5	10
6.	5.4	4
7.	9.3	2
8.	15.5	14

REEPHAM

1.	14.8	17
2.	11	3
3.	2	3
4.	14.5	1
5.	5.5	8
6.	5.5	9
7.	4.7	4
8.	2.8	2
9.	14.5	4

It has not yet been possible to proceed with the scheme for Wroxham which is to be combined with the parish of Hoveton in the Smallburgh Rural District. The scheme also makes provision for the parishes of Horstead and Coltishall where sewers are needed.

It is hoped by the time the present contract for the provision of sewers is completed it will be possible to proceed with the sewerage of Catton and the remainder of the parish of Sprowston which will complete the proposals for the three parishes contiguous to Norwich. However, development has proceeded rapidly in parishes of Drayton and Taverham so schemes for these should receive early consideration.

Rackheath is a parish where considerable development has taken place and sewerage is now needed there. Schemes are also needed in the parishes of Cawston, Foulsham and St. Faith's and such schemes are really desirable in the parishes of Brampton, Buxton, Frettenham, Horsford, Marsham, Salhouse and Spixworth.

WATER SUPPLY

The district is divided into two areas for the purpose of Water Supply (a) the eastern and southern part is within the Norwich Corporation's Statutory Area of supply and comprises 25 parishes and (b) the remaining 23 parishes for which the Council is the water authority.

The two areas are approximately equal in area but the Norwich area contains about 85% of the population and 90% of the Rateable Value of the district while the Council's area has only 15% of the population and 10% of the Rateable Value.

The Parishes in which water mains are laid contain 93% of the population of the district.

The following is a list of Parishes in the Norwich area together with the numbers of houses connected to the mains.

Aylsham	918	Horsford	264
Belaugh	7	Horstead	120
Buxton	202	Marsham	167
Catton	601	Rackheath	334
Coltishall	305	St. Faith's	439
Drayton	421	Salhouse	240
Frettenham	68	Spixworth	305
Hainford	124	Sprowston	3440
Hellesdon	3070	Stratton Strawless	14
Hevingham	170	Taverham	340
		Wroxham	291

In the parishes of Brampton, Crostwick and Tuttington there are not yet any mains laid. Mains pass through but do not actually serve the parishes of Beeston St. Andrew and Stratton Strawless.

The following parishes are not completely served and small extensions are needed to serve small centres of population.

Coltishall	Salhouse
Hevingham	Taverham
Horstead	Wroxham

In the Council's area of supply there are borewells and headworks in the following situations.

Salle - to provide for the Regional scheme for the major part of the Council's area and at present mains are laid in the parishes of Booton, Cawston, Reepham and Salle.

Felthorpe - at present serving part of the village.

Foulsham - serving the parishes of Foulsham and Themelthorpe.

Gt. Witchingham - serving the village of Lenwade.

Oulton - serving parts of the parishes of Oulton and Blickling.

Weston Longville - serving the small area in the centre of the parish.

In addition there are borewells and small headworks at Council house estates in the parishes of Attlebridge, Guestwick, Honingham, Swannington and Wood Dalling.

The following are the numbers of connections to the mains in the various parishes in the Council's area of supply.

Booton	10	Weston Longville	23
Blickling & Oulton	37	Gt. Witchingham	115
Cawston	160	Attlebridge	15
Felthorpe	40	Guestwick	10
Foulsham	194	Honingham	13
Reepham	293	Swannington	15
Salle	34	Wood Dalling	17
Themelthorpe	21		

It is desirable to proceed with Stage II of the Regional Scheme to serve the parishes of Alderford, Attlebridge, part of Booton, Brandiston, Morton, Swannington, Heydon, Wood Dalling and Guestwick. While the parishes of Honingham and Ringland could be most expeditiously and economically supplied by village schemes but should be so designed that in time they could be incorporated in a Regional Scheme.

The following are particulars in respect of the major sources in the Council's area of supply :-

Salle Bore

Samples of the water as it goes into supply are taken weekly for Bacteriological examination and in every case the quality of the water in this respect has been excellent.

The following is the result of chemical analysis in parts per million :-

Nature of Deposit - nil

Colour - nil		Taste - satisfactory	
Reaction-neutral	pH 7.3	Odour - nil	
Ammoniacal nitrogen	0.01	Hardness as CaCO ₃ :	
Albuminoid nitrogen	0.01	Total	275
Nitrate nitrogen	nil	Carbonate (temporary)	190
Nitrite nitrogen	nil	Non-carbonate (permanent)	85
Chlorine as chlorides	76	Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	190
Oxygen absorbed	0.25	Free carbon dioxide	17
(4hr., 27° C.)		Total solids (at 180° C.)	430
Fluorine	0.45	Iron (total)	0.10
Silica	7.0	Metals in solution - other than iron - nil	
Sulphate as SO ₄	56		
Calcium Hardness	200		

Salle Bore (continued)

However, the iron content has been found to be as much as 1.1 parts per million and tests show the normal amount to be 0.4 parts per million. Iron removal plant was installed during the year and previous to this the water in the mains was found to contain sulphuretted hydrogen. The plant has provided a remedy for this. As a precautionary measure the water is chlorinated as it goes into supply at a rate of 0.5 parts per million and if this rate is exceeded then the residuary chlorine is unpleasantly apparent.

The quantity of water extracted from this bore well during the year was 8,213,500 gallons.

Felthorpe

The following is a result of chemical analysis in parts per million :-

Appearance when received - Clear, trace of brown deposit

Nature of Deposit - Trace of vegetable matter with chalk and iron compounds

Colour - Very faintly yellow	Odour - Nil
Reaction pH 7.8	Taste - Satisfactory
Ammoniacal nitrogen 0.04	Hardness as CaCO ₃ :
Albuminoid nitrogen 0.06	Total 242
Nitrate nitrogen nil	Carbonate (temporary) 152
Nitrite nitrogen - very faint trace	Non-carbonate (permanent) 90
Chlorine as chlorides 40	Alkalinity as CaCO ₃ 152
Oxygen absorbed 0.36	Free carbon dioxide 7.0
(4 hr., 27°C.)	Total solids (at 180°C) 337
	Iron (total) 0.4
	Metals in solution - Copper 0.08

The four samples for bacteriological examination were all excellent.

The estimated quantity of water pumped from this bore during the year was 1,035,000 gallons.

Foulsham Bore Well

The following is the result of chemical analysis in parts per million -

Appearance when received - clear, brown deposit

Nature of Deposit - iron compounds

Foulsham Bore Well (continued)

Colour - pale yellow		Odour - nil	
Reaction - neutral pH 6.9		Taste - slightly ferruginous	
Ammoniacal nitrogen	0.06	Hardness as CaCO ₃ :	
Albuminoid nitrogen	0.02	Total	280
Nitrate nitrogen	nil	Carbonate (temporary)	270
Nitrite nitrogen	nil	Non-carbonate (permanent)	10
Chlorine as chlorides	15	Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	270
Oxygen absorbed	0.15	Free carbon dioxide	49
(4 hr., 27°C)		Total solids (at 180°C)	350
Sulphate as SO ₄	10	Iron (total)	1.65
Fluorine - less than 0.05		Metals in solution - other than iron -	
Silica as SiO ₂	9	nil	

This water contains a considerable amount of iron and some improvement is effected by aeration by spraying as the water enters the overhead storage tank. Over a period there has been an accumulation of deposited iron in the supply mains and some has been removed by flushing but a quantity still remains. Removal of the iron by treatment plant is desirable. Eight samples were taken for bacteriological examination and all results were excellent.

The quantity of water extracted from this bore during the year was 4,654,000 gallons.

Lenwade Bore Well at Gt. Witchingham

The following is the result of a chemical analysis of a sample from this well :-

Marked - Public Supply, Lenwade - From Tap to Rising main in Pump House

Appearance when received - clear; rusty deposit

Nature of Deposit - iron compounds

Colour - faintly yellow		Odour - nil	
Reaction - neutral pH 7.3		Taste - slightly ferruginous	
Ammoniacal nitrogen	0.09	Hardness as CaCO ₃ :	
Albuminoid nitrogen	0.08	Total	330
Nitrate nitrogen	3.5	Carbonate (temporary)	300
Nitrite nitrogen	0.012	Non-carbonate (permanent)	30
Chlorine as chlorides	54	Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	300
Oxygen absorbed	0.48	Free carbon dioxide	31.5
(4 hr., 27°C)		Total solids (at 180°C)	455
		Iron (total)	4.4
		Metals in solution - other than	
		iron - nil	

This water also contains a considerable amount of iron but is improved by aeration by spraying into the overhead storage tank and there are no troublesome deposits in the mains. It has not proved necessary to provide any other treatment for the removal of iron.

Lenwade Bore Well at Gt. Witchingham (continued)

There are points where the chalk outcrops on the ground surface some distance away from this bore and in the past some coliform organisms have been present in samples taken for bacteriological examination. Also at times during the summer cockchafer insects obtain access to the storage tank and it has proved impossible to keep these out entirely. For these reasons chlorination is carried out as the water is pumped to the storage tank and a series of samples are taken weekly. Immediately any coliform organisms are disclosed to be present by bacteriological samples, steps are taken to flush the storage tank and mains. This action was needed on four occasions during the year.

The number of samples taken from the bore was 54 and all were excellent. Of the 129 samples taken from the mains 107 were classed as excellent, 7 were satisfactory, 4 were suspicious and 11 unsatisfactory but as previously mentioned these unsatisfactory samples occurred on 4 occasions and repeat samples taken after immediate remedial action were satisfactory.

The quantity of water pumped from this well during the year was 2,256,800 gallons.

Oulton Bore Well

The following is the result of a chemical analysis of a sample from this well :-

Appearance when received - Opalescent; small white deposit.

Nature of Deposit - Traces of chalk and iron compounds.

Colour - white		Odour - Nil	
Reaction pH 7.4		Taste - Satisfactory	
Ammoniacal nitrogen	0.08	Hardness as CaCO ₃ :	
Albuminoid nitrogen	0.01	Total	170
Nitrate nitrogen	nil	Carbonate (temporary)	170
Nitrite nitrogen	nil	Non-carbonate (permanent)	nil
Chlorine as chlorides	24	Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	170
		Free carbon dioxide	4
		Iron (total)	0.65

It has not proved necessary to provide any treatment for the removal of iron. 27 samples were taken for bacteriological examination. 17 were classified as excellent, 9 were satisfactory and 1 sample was unsatisfactory with 16 organisms per 100ml but no Bacteria Coli I.

The quantity of water pumped from this well during the year was 4,044,000 gallons.

Weston Longville

The result of a chemical analysis in parts per million is as follows :-

Bicarbonate CaCO_3	270	Free Carbon Dioxide CO_2	23
Chloride Cl	21	Silica SiO_2	18
pH	7.4	Iron-total Fe	2.2
Total Alkalinity CaCO_3	270	Manganese Mn	0.2
		Free Ammonia NH_3	<0.02

Hardness Total	236	p.p.m. = 16.5 grains per gallon CaCO_3
Hardness Alkaline	236	p.p.m. = 16.5 " " " "
Hardness Non Alkaline	---	p.p.m. = - " " " "

The five samples taken for bacteriological examination were classified as 3 excellent and 2 satisfactory.

The removal of iron is effected by aeration followed by sand filtration. Following two samples for Bacteriological examination being classed as suspicious chlorination of this supply was introduced and this has proved to be effective.

The quantity of water pumped from this bore during the year was 324,200 gallons.

FACTORIES ACTS 1937 & 1959

<u>Premises</u>	<u>No. on Register</u>	<u>Inspections</u>	<u>Written Notices</u>	<u>Occupiers prosecuted</u>
(i) Factories in which Section 1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	39	22	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	168	132	3	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)		44	-	-
Totals	<u>207</u>	<u>198</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>-</u>

Cases in which defects were found

	<u>No. of cases in which defects were found</u>			
	<u>Found</u>	<u>Remedied</u>	<u>Referred To H.M. Inspector</u>	<u>By H.M. Inspector</u>
Want of Cleanliness	4	4	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences -				
(a) Insufficient	9	9	-	3
(b) Unsuitable or defective	3	3	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	1	1	-	-

Outwork -

<u>Nature of Work</u>	<u>No. of outworkers in August list required by Section 110</u>	<u>No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises</u>
Wearing apparel, making etc.	55	-
Cosaques, Christmas crackers, Christmas stockings etc.	10	-
Totals	<u>65</u>	<u>-</u>

Building Byelaw and Town Planning Approvals

During the year 1509 plans of proposed building were submitted. These varied between small private garages to layouts of Building Estates. The number of inspections of buildings under the Building Byelaws was 5276. Mention has already been made that 528 private houses were completed during the year.

PETROL, ETC. STORAGE

During the year licences were issued as follows :-

Petrol Stores	165
Carbide Stores	3
Cellulose Stores	<u>6</u>
	174

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT 1949

During the year the Rat-catcher visited 3,882 premises and treated 2,172 premises where rats and mice were found. The number of complaints received of infestation was 149. There was no need to take action under Statutory powers.

In conclusion I wish to thank the Chairman and members of the Public Health Committee and Medical Officer of Health for their support and sympathetic consideration extended throughout the year, and also express my appreciation to all members of the staff for their conscientious assistance.

I have the honour to be

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) H.S. HAWKINS.

